deployed by 22 August, and might reach full strength by mid-September. Meanwhile, Major-General Guy Tousignant would succeed Major-General Romeo Dallaire as Force Commander on 20 August.

The spokesman said population movements had accelerated in the zone, with 7,000 people crossing into Zaire today. However, the situation had not reached crisis proportions. UNAMIR had established a humanitarian aid station on the route to Cyangugu, and was urging people not to continue their journey across the border. Rwandan Government officials were also urging them to return home.

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The Security Council has expressed concern that despite several rounds of talks between Greece and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the principal difference of substance -- the name of the latter country -- remains unresolved. In a letter to the Secretary-General dated 17 August, the Council said it was also concerned at the possible consequences the situation might have for the maintenance of peace and stability in the region.

The Council welcomed the parties' commitment to resume talks under the auspices of the Secretary-General this autumn. It called on them to cooperate fully with him and Special Envoy Cyrus Vance in order to resolve outstanding issues as soon as possible.

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The United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador (ONUSAL) has said that increasing violence and the clear involvement of members of law-enforcement bodies in criminal acts are the main obstacles to the exercise of human rights in the country. It said rights violations were being committed with impunity, and charged that State institutions were neither preventing nor punishing them. Those findings were contained in a report by the Director of the ONUSAL Human Rights Division for the period 1 March to 30 June. It was transmitted by the Secretary-General to the General Assembly and the Security Council in a note dated 28 July.

While the number of complaints had fallen from previous periods, there were indications that some groups were still resorting to violence to resolve political conflicts, according to the report. Politically-motivated rights violations harmed the peace process and hampered the Salvadorian Government's efforts to consolidate a State based on the rule of law. The Government had implemented some recommendations made by the Human Rights Division and the Commission on the Truth, including the granting of habeas corpus and the invalidation of extrajudicial confession. However, the Legislative Assembly had not yet taken up proposals that the Council of the Judiciary be granted the power to appoint and dismiss judges, and that the Police Act be repealed.

The report said the armed forces had made remarkable progress in developing a new doctrine, but stressed that military personnel who participated in criminal acts must be brought before the courts of ordinary

justice. It also urged that the reform of the judicial system and the demobilization of the National Police be accelerated, and that the prison system be modernized as soon as possible.

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The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination has expressed deep concern at the massive human rights violations and acts of racial discrimination in Burundi. At a meeting in Geneva yesterday, the Committee adopted a decision stating that those acts could cause the situation to worsen, with genocidal consequences. It criticized local media reports which fostered racial hatred and violence.

The Committee recommended that the Secretary-General and the Security Council consider urgent measures in cooperation with the Organization of African Unity (OAU) to avoid a new tragedy in Burundi. It was ready to cooperate with the High Commissioner for Human Rights in working for legislative, administrative and judicial reform there.

The Committee also adopted a decision on racist acts of terrorism. It expressed grave concern at the targeting of racial, ethnic or national groups. and condemned the bomb attacks against Jewish organizations in Buenos Aires and London last month.

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Any imprudent linkage of human rights with Security Council sanctions should be discouraged, the Chinese expert told the Subcommission on the Prevention of Discrimination and the Protection of Minorities in Geneva yesterday. The use of force or humanitarian intervention under the command of one country did not contribute to the protection of human rights, China said. Instead, it led to new and more serious violations.

The discussion was held in the context of a report by the United Kingdom expert on the role of the United Nations in international humanitarian activities, bearing in mind the principle of non-interference. It said the Security Council must be concerned with questions of human rights and humanitarian law. However, the Cuban expert disagreed with that conclusion, as well as with the contention that any Government that failed to provide the most fundamental rights for major segments of its population could be said to have forfeited sovereignty.

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Unemployment is the number one problem in cities around the world, according to a United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) survey of 135 mayors. The second most serious problem was inadequate housing. The survey listed 12 categories of problems, including crime, inadequate sanitation and water supply, and poverty. The two least pressing problems were

(more)

discrimination and insufficient participation in civil society. Lack of funds to meet urban needs was not listed in the survey, although some mayors volunteered that as their primary problem.

The results of the survey are being discussed at the International Colloquium of Mayors, which is taking place at Headquarters today and tomorrow. The event is co-sponsored by the UNDP and the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat). The survey will form part of the UNDP's contribution to the 1995 World Summit for Social Development in Copenhagen, and the 1996 United Nations Conference on Human Settlements in Istanbul.

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